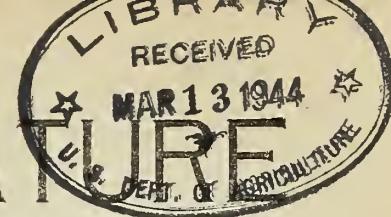


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COTTON LITERATURE

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COTTON LITERATURE is compiled mainly from material received in the Library of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Copies of the publications listed herein can not be supplied by the Department except in the case of publications expressly designated as issued by the U. S. Department of Agriculture. Books, pamphlets, and periodicals mentioned may ordinarily be obtained from their respective publishers or from the Secretary of the issuing organization. Many of them are available for consultation in public or other libraries.

COTTON LITERATURE

Vol. 3.

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No. 6

PRODUCTION

General

Florida Agricultural experiment station. Annual report for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1932. 218 p., illus. Gainesville. [1932]

Cotton projects: p.47, 90-91, 152-156.

Georgia Agricultural experiment station. Forty-fifth annual report for the year 1932. 55 p., illus. Experiment. 1932.

One-variety cotton centers, germination, fertilizers, marketing, etc.: p.7, 14-27.

India. United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Dept. of agriculture. Report on the administration... for the year ending June 30, 1932. 48 p. Allahabad. 1933.

Cotton yield, etc.: p.12-14.

Pink bollworm: p.29-30.

Puerto Rico. Dept. of agriculture and commerce. Informe annual... 1931-32. 206 p. San Juan. 1932.

Brief section on production of cotton: p.72-73.

Botany

Hubbard, J.W., and Herbert, F.W. Root development of cotton plants in the San Joaquin valley of California. U.S. Dept. Agr. Circ. 262, 8 p., illus. Washington, D.C. Mar. 1933.

Skovsted, A. Cytological studies in cotton: I. The mitosis and meiosis in diploid and triploid Asiatic cottons. Empire Cotton Growing Corp. (Gt. Brit.) Cotton Research Sta., Trinidad, Memoirs (ser.A)5, p.[227]-251, illus. 1933. (Published at 2 Wood St., Millbank, London, S. W., England)

Reprinted from Annals of Bot. 47(186): [227]-251. Apr. 1933.

Literature cited: p.248-249.

Types of cotton plants. Acco Press 11(5): 11. May 1933. (Published by Anderson, Clayton and Co., Houston, Tex.)

Lists the five general botanical divisions of wild and cultivated species of cotton.

Also in Texas Coop. News 8(6): 7. May 1, 1933.

Butler, Eugene. Blackland fertilizer profits. *Prog. Farmer* (Tex.ed.) 48(5):6, illus. May 1933. (Published at 821 Nineteenth St., N., Birmingham, Ala.)

Discussion of series of six tests made by W.S.Tyler of the American Cyanamid Co., in cooperation with the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station, on typical Blackland farms in Texas.

Field test made by cotton growers. *Texas Coop. News* 8(6): 7, illus. May 1, 1933. (Published at 1100 South Ervay St., Dallas, Tex.)

Test made at Shawnee, Okla., to determine variety having the best staple. Illustration of staple lengths of different varieties. (Acala and commercial strains)

Also in Okla. *Cotton Grower* 13(9): 4. May 15, 1933.

India. Bihar and Orissa. Dept. of agriculture. Annual report on experimental farms, 1931-32. 532 p. illus. Patna. 1933.

Brief account of cotton variety experiments: p.481.

Legros, J. Cotton growing in the Italian colonies in tropical Africa. *Internatl. Rev. Agr.* 24(2): 60T-66T. Feb.1933. (Published at Villa Umberto I, Rome (110), Italy)

Cultural methods and varieties in Cirenaica, Eritrea and Italian Somaliland.

McDermid, G.C. Profitable cotton. *Better Crops with Plant Food* 19(1): 14. Apr./May 1933. (Published at 19 West 44th St., New York, N.Y.)

Profitable use of potash on cotton as shown in yield on farm of Harry Inabinett in South Carolina.

Nash, W.M. Potash tripled cotton yield. *Better Crops with Plant Food* 19(1): 7, 26-27, illus. Apr./May 1933. (Published at 19 West 44th St., New York, N.Y.) Experiments in Arkansas.

Rolo, J., and co. Maaraad--Egypt's premier long staple cotton. *Indian Textile Jour.* 43(510): 215. Mar.1933. (Published at Military Sq., Fort, Bombay, India)

Discusses the principal characteristics of Maaraad cotton and its advantages from the grower's point of view.

Singh, S.S.S.K. Ridge cultivation in Barani areas. *Punjab Dept. Agr.*, *Seasonal Notes* 9(1): 3-4, tables. Apr.1932. (Published at Lahore, India)

Statistics for results of ridge cultivation of cotton and maize at the Gurdaspur Agricultural Station in India show that "the yield of both of these

crops are much higher when grown on ridges than when grown on the flat."

Soyer, D. La désinfection des graines de coton. Bul. Agr. Congo Belge 23(4): 399-421, illus. Dec. 1932. (Published by Direction de l'Agriculture du Ministère des Colonies, Place Royale, 7, Brussels, Belgium) Bibliographie: p. 421. Disinfection of cottonseed.

Diseases

M., C.W. Cotton root rot can be controlled. Okla. Farmer-Stockman 46(9): 156. May 1, 1933. (Published at Oklahoma City, Okla.)

Three years of rotation of corn, sorghums, wheat, oats, or barley, are recommended for control of root rot.

Nematodes suspected in disease of cotton. Farm and Ranch 52(8): 15. Apr. 15, 1933. (Published at 3306 Main St., Dallas, Tex.)

Note of studies being made at the South Carolina Experiment Station on cotton sore-shin disease.

Taubenhaus, J. J., Ezekiel, W.N., and Lusk, J.P. Preliminary studies on the effect of flooding on Phymatotrichum root-rot. Amer.Jour.Bot.18(2): 95-101, tables. Feb. 1931. (Published at Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Brooklyn, N.Y.)

Contribution No. 119, Technical Ser., Texas Agricultural Experiment Station.

"Flooding experiments in the field, during three seasons and continuing for as long as 120 days, failed to produce significant changes in the survival of root-rot or to eliminate roots of root-rot carriers from the soil." -Summary.

Abstract in Jour.Textile Inst.24(3): A133. Mar. 1933.

Young, V.H., and Ware, J.O. Control of cotton wilt, root knot, and "rust." Ark.Agr.Col.Ext.Circ.303, 10 p., illus. Little Rock. March 1933.

Wilt resistant varieties are recommended for control of wilt; rotation of 2 to 3 years with clean cultivation for root-knot; and fertilizer containing potash for control of "rust" or potash hunger.

Insects

Flint, W.P., and Metcalf, C.L. Insects, man's chief competitors. 133 p. illus. Baltimore, Williams & Wilkins company in cooperation with the Century of progress exposition, 1932. (Century of progress

series)

The cotton boll weevil: p.126-133.

Outwitting the weevil. Cotton Digest 5(25): 5. May 6, 1933. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

"Accomplished by hastening the development and the flowering of the cotton plant [by use of fertilizer] before the insect pests become prevalent."

Farm Engineering

New cotton picker in the U.S.S.R. Internat'l.Cotton Bul. 11(43): 399. Apr.1933. (Published by International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, England)

"This picker has a much higher production capacity than the American two-row cotton picker, and makes a full use of the tractor power possible. It gives an additional operation, that of sorting cotton according to grades." This new six-row picker was designed at the Ukrainian Scientific Research Institute for Mechanization of Agriculture.

Farm Management

Stephens, P.H. Farm production costs in Oklahoma, 1931. Okla.Agr.Expt.Sta.Bul. 208, 56 p., tables. Stillwater. Feb.1933.

Pt.IV. Costs of cotton production in southwestern Oklahoma, 1929 and 1931: p.44-56. Includes table showing "Typical operations in producing cotton in Tillman county, 1929": p.48-49. Additional tables give cost of other phases of production.

Farm Social Problems

Duncan, O.D., and Sanders, J.T. A study of certain economic factors in relation to social life among Oklahoma cotton farmers. Okla. Agr.Expt.Sta.Bul.211, 36 p., charts, tables. Stillwater. Apr.1933.

"Cotton farming in Oklahoma, as in other cotton states, is closely related to a high percentage of non-owner farmers. Rural social problems in Oklahoma are intimately tied up in the cotton situation."- Summary.

Oliver, J.G. The east middle Georgia region. Ga.Agr. Col., Agr.Ext.Serv.Bul.426, 18 p., tables. [Athens] Jan.1933.

The section studied is "composed of 11 counties in the eastern section of the lower part of what was formerly known as the Piedmont Cotton Plantation Area."

Farm survey records, grouped according to income, types of farming, per plow basis, family living and

family expense.

PREPARATION

Ginning

Adams, Orville. Looking forward on ginning rates. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(21): 3, 16. May 27, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.) Examples of ginning costs and charges are given.

Cox, A.B. Costs of ginning cotton. Cotton Ginner Jour.4(8): 5, 12-13. May 1933. (Published at 109 North Race St., Dallas, Tex.)

Discusses external costs and relations of the ginning industry. "External costs are those which more generally and directly affect the welfare of the industry as a whole." They are dependent on the size of the crop, the number of competing gins, and the services rendered.

Federow, M.E. Cotton ginning research. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(20): 3-4. May 20, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

The author, "a cotton expert of Russia, wrote this article specially for the Cotton and Cotton Oil News."-Editor's note.

Discusses the technological process of ginning, and answers from data the following: (1) What breaking strength one individual cotton fiber has - (2) How strongly the fibers are fastened to the seed coat- (3) The number of fibers that are caught by one tooth of the gin saw--(4) What force is necessary to tear the fibers from the seed.

Going, W.S. Continental's new "Simplex system." Amer. Ginner and Cotton Oil Miller 10(9): 9-10, illus. May, 1933. (Published at Little Rock, Ark.)

Describes the new ginning system developed by the Continental Gin Company.

Kuz'min, V.I., Epaneshnikov, N.M., and Kolli, K.V. Rezul'taty ispytanii vorokhoochistitelei. 48 p., illus. Moskva, Nauchno-issledovatel'skii institut po khlopkovodstvu, khlopkovoi promyshlennosti NIKhI, 1932.

Results of ginning investigations.

Describes ginning of mechanically-picked cotton which has been damaged by frost.

N., L.R. Gin operated for one variety of cotton. South. Agr.63(5): 19, illus. May 1933. (Published at Nashville, Tenn.)

Community in Madison County, Ala., has a strictly regulated gin.

Ward, A.L. The cotton ginner and agricultural development. Cotton Ginners Jour.4(8): 7, 15. May 1933. (Published at 109 North Race St., Dallas, Tex.)

Contains suggestions for leading the community to diversify crops and to produce better quality cotton.

MARKETING

General

International federation of master cotton spinners' and manufacturers' associations. International cotton committee. Extracts of minutes of meeting of the International cotton committee, held at the offices of the Comite Central Industriel, 33, Rue Ducal, Brussels, on Monday, 20th March, 1933, at 9-30 a.m. Internat. Cotton Bul.11(43): 300-305, 313-322. Apr.1933. (Published by International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, England)

Includes state of trade reports for various countries, and reports on moisture in American cotton and false-packed cotton.

South Carolina Agricultural extension service, Clemson college. Agricultural outlook for South Carolina 1933. S.C.Agr.Ext.Serv.Circ.127, 19 p., illus. Clemson College. Feb.1933.

Cotton: p.6-10. Illustrated by chart entitled: Cotton--Trend of farm prices in S.Car., U.S., & state X based on Mid.7/8" at ten spot markets, p.8.

Demand and Competition

Ahmedabad millowners' annual survey. Indian Textile Jour.43(510): 222. Mar.1933. (Published at Military Sq., Fort, Bombay, India)

Extract from president's address at annual general meeting of the Ahmedabad Millowners' Association held Mar.22,1933. Mention was made of the Tariff Board Report, the Ottawa Trade Agreement, labor problems, and the increase of cotton piecegoods imports in India.

Ascoli, W.S. Japan's industrial position. Manchester Guardian Com.26(672): 345. May 6, 1933. (Published at the Guardian Building, Manchester, England)

A letter to the editor.

"The point of greatest strength in Japan's economic armour is the almost complete resistance of internal costs to the influence of her depreciated currency. In the more widely developed sections of her cotton industry, such as grey goods, these consist almost entirely of interest and depreciation, administration, packing, transport, welfare charges,

and labour costs... It would appear that the Japanese Government, working with the great commercial interests and with the cotton industry as its stand-by, first provided an insurance by the purchase of vast quantities of raw cotton, then, having assured itself of the invulnerability of the internal position and taking advantage of its depleted foreign resources and of the heavy debtor position created by abnormal cotton purchases, automatically welcomed the landslide of the yen to achieve her present purpose of consolidating her position as one of the leading industrial nations of the world."

The Bombay chamber of commerce. Speeches at the annual meeting. Indian Textile Jour. 43(510): 197-199. Mar. 1933. (Published at Military Sq., Fort, Bombay, India.)

The meeting was held Mar. 15, 1933.

The cotton situation in India was mentioned.

Brock, R.W. Facts that Lancashire must face. Indian Textile Jour. 43(510): 213. Mar. 1933 (Published at Military Sq., Fort, Bombay, India)

Extract from article in the "Manchester Guardian."

Complementary production between Lancashire and India is urged.

Cotton combine schemes from other angles. Bankers' views on the future of the industry. Manchester Guardian Com. 26(669): 287. Apr. 15, 1933. (Published at the Guardian Building, Manchester, England)

Views on amalgamations in the Lancashire spinning industry.

The cotton industry in India. Various points of view. Textile Weekly 11(269): 211, 214, table. Apr. 28, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Table shows consumption of Indian cotton in India.

Discusses points of view of Bombay Millowners' Association and of Lancashire.

Crickmore, A. Overcoming foreign competition. Can the Lancashire cotton trade survive? Textile Weekly 11(268): 196, 197. Apr. 21, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"In a lecture to the Ashton-under-Lyne Mill Managers' Association [England] April 7, 1933."

"Lancashire's main problem is external and not internal, and...only such action as can be taken outside the trade, particularly by the Government... can rescue the trade from its present plight." The author recommends a government subsidy of selected exports.

Ellinger, Barnard. Japan's fight for overseas markets.

The excess of imports over exports. Manchester Guardian Com.26(671): 323. Apr.29,1933. (Published at the Guardian Building, Manchester, England)

"Third of a series of articles on the commerce and industries of Japan."

The increased cotton trade of Japan is included in discussion.

"Entrepreneur." Men and markets. Lancashire's need for unity of action. Textile Weekly 11(270): 238. May 5, 1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"The technical structure of the Lancashire trade, and its boasted individualism, accounts for many of her troubles."

Facts and factors in economic history. Articles by former students of Edwin Francis Gay. 757 p. Cambridge, Mass., Harvard university press, 1932.

The organization of the textile industries in Japan. By D.H.Buchanan: p.304-327. "Modern industrial development in Japan has extended to the production of cotton, silk, hemp, wool, and rayon, but we shall be concerned in the main with cotton and silk production." "Some glimpses of the situation as it now appears", with a brief historical background.

Fong, H.D. Cotton industry and trade in China. 2 vols. illus. Tientsin. The Chihli press. 1932. (Nankai Univ. Nankai Inst.Econ., Indus.Ser.Bul.4)

Vol.2 consists of statistical and documentary appendices.

Bibliography: vol.1, p.323-330.

Revised list of cotton mills in China, 1930, is included.

Summary in Chinese Social and Polit.Sci.Rev.16(3): 347-424, Oct.1932.

Holsinger, F.E. Japan's cut-throat competition. The true cause of the "dumping" in India and other markets. Textile Weekly 11(270): 235-236, tables. May 5,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"The proposition that is submitted in this article is that the lowness of the prices of Japanese goods in India, and elsewhere, arises from (1) low costs of production, (2) low profit ratios which ignore depreciation, (3) confusion by the owners of capital wealth in Japan on the subjects of money, profits, wages, and failure to understand economic realities."

Table: India's cotton piece goods imports: p.235. Gives total imports, and imports by countries.

Holsinger, F.E. Lancashire's lost trade with India. Light on an unsuspected cause. Manchester Guardian Com 26(671): 325. Apr.29,1933. (Published at the

Guardian Building, Manchester, England)

The writer discusses the factor of India's indebtedness to England and "the consequent obligation of India to maintain a favourable balance of payments against" England.

Industrial conditions in Japan. Internat'l. Cotton Bul. 11(43): 401-403. Apr. 1933. (Published by International Federation of Master Cotton Spinners' and Manufacturers' Associations, Manchester, England)

Reprinted from the Manchester Guardian.

Abstract of study entitled "Industrial Labour in Japan," recently issued by the International Labour Office.

Some statistics are included for wages in the cotton spinning and weaving industries.

Kuznets, S.S. Seasonal variations in industry and trade. 455 p., illus. New York, National bureau of economic research, 1933. (Nat'l. Bur. Econ. Res. Pub. No. 22)

Chap. IV. Cotton and cotton textiles: p. 99-120.

For additional references to cotton and cottonseed see the Index.

Lupin, Friedrich, freiherr von. Die indische textilindustrie als industrie eines kolonialen rohstofflandes. 352 p., illus. Jena, G. Fischer, 1931. (Probleme der Weltwirtschaft, Schriften des Instituts für Seeverkehr und Weltwirtschaft an der Universitäts Kiel no. 49)

"Literaturverzeichnis": p. [xiii]-xxvii.

The Indian textile industry as an industry of a colonial raw materials country.

Describes the situation in the cotton and jute industries of India.

Martin, H.D. Technocracy and its relation to cotton manufacturing. Textile Colorist 55(653): 340-341. May 1933. (Published at Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Mehta, H.M. Indian textile industry's ruinous condition. ...Appeal to government in the Council of State for immediate action against Japan. Indian Textile Jour. 43(510): 200-202. Mar. 1933. (Published at Military Sq., Fort, Bombay, India)

A speech concerned with the effect of the dumping of Japanese cloth in India.

Neimeyer, A. The International textile industry. Changes in the last fifty years. Textile Recorder 51(602): 42-43. May 15, 1933. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Surveys the effects of political changes on the textile industry.

Niemeyer, A. The international textile situation. Irregular development is evident, for improvements in some countries are accompanied by declines in others. Textile Recorder 50(601): 24-25. Apr.15,1933. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Reiss brothers. Annual report 1931/1932. 7 p. Liverpool, England, 1932.

A survey of conditions in the textile industries of Europe, the United States, India and Japan.

The textile industry in Argentina. Rev. River Plate 74(2155): 13, 15. Mar.31, 1933. (Published at Buenos Aires, Argentina; obtainable at 500 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

Reprinted from "La Nación."

A summary of recent developments in the wool, cotton and silk industries, with additional notes on the hosiery manufacturing industry. Argentina "produces cotton on an appreciable scale."

De toestand in de Nederlandsche textielnijverheid. Economisch Weekblad voor Nederlandsch-Indie 1(5): 188-190, tables. Aug.5,1932. (Published at Royal Binding and Print Office, G.Kolff and company, Batavia-Centrum, Java)

The situation in the Netherlands textile industry.

Woodhouse, T. Jute bags, packs, pockets and sacks. Textile Recorder 50(601): 27-28, illus. Apr.15,1933. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Continued from earlier issues.

Discusses cotton bagging also, in comparison with the jute product.

Supply and Movement

The Azerbaidzhan cotton industry. U.S.Dept.Com., Bur. Foreign and Dom.Com., Russian Econ.Notes (233): 3-4, multigr. May 19, 1933. (Published at Washington, D.C.)

From PRAVDA, Apr.24,1933.

Azerbaidzhan is "the second cotton center of Soviet Russia." It is stated that in some cases "the climatic conditions are so favorable that the yield of Egyptian cotton is even greater than in its native land...It is proposed to plant to Egyptian cotton this year an area of 13,300 hectares."

Convention of agricultural associations of Fiji. Fiji Dept. Agr., Agr.Jour. 5(2): 42-62. 1932. (Published at Suva, Fiji Islands)

Addresses presented at convention held in Suva, Oct.11,1932.

Fruit and minor crops, by A.C. Barnes: p.55-58. In mentioning the cotton industry the author states that "during the coming season at any rate it is proposed to suspend the cotton ginning and marketing business as a commercial undertaking...During that year the new strain developed at the Cotton Experimental Station will be planted on selected Fijian farms and by the end of 1933 we hope to see a revival or reopening of the cotton ginning and marketing business." Sea Island variety was previously grown in Fiji.

Daniels, E.L. Cotton in the Arvin district of Kern county. Calif. Cult. 80(11): 213, 225. illus. Apr. 29, 1933. (Published at Los Angeles, Calif.)

Describes the cotton production situation in the district. Average yield per acre is given as 820 pounds of lint.

King, C.J. Quality of irrigated cotton. Ariz. Prod. 12(3): 1,8. illus. Apr. 15, 1933. (Published at Phoenix, Ariz.)

Suggestions for avoiding water stress and "crazy-top." Table shows effect of these disorders on the bolls, seeds and lint of Upland and Acala cotton: p.8.

More Pima, less short. Ariz. Prod. 12(4): 1, 11. May 1, 1933. (Published at Phoenix, Ariz.)

Russia and cotton. Cotton Digest 5(27): 6-7. May 20, 1933. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

Plans for production in 1933, according to "information received from the Berlin office of the Foreign Agricultural Service, United States Department of Agriculture."

Also in Foreign Crops and Markets 26(20): 524-526. May 15, 1933.

Ulm, A.H. A study of the prospects as to American and foreign cotton. Cotton 97(5): 23-26, illus. May 1933. (Published by W.R.C.Smith Publishing Co., Atlanta, Ga.)

"A general comment upon the present and prospective situation as to cotton production, in America and in foreign countries, is given here for the mill man who should be interested in coming events in relation to his raw material."

Illustrated by charts made in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

U.S. Dept. of agriculture. Bureau of agricultural economics. Crop reporting board. Special report on revised estimates of United States cotton acreage and yield 1866-1931. irreg.pag., tables, mimeogr. Washington, D.C. May 10, 1933.

Prices

Cotton and the dollar. Effects of American embargo. Manchester Guardian Com. 26(670): 312. Apr. 22, 1933. (Published at the Guardian Building, Manchester, England)

"As far as cotton is concerned the gold embargo will be useless if it does not cheapen cotton to European and Far Eastern spinners both specifically and relatively to Egyptian and Indian cotton, and, in the long run, the markets will have to adjust themselves to this consideration."

Der einfluss der dollarbaisse auf das deutsche textilgeschaft. Spinner und Weber 51(17): 11-12. Apr. 28, 1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

The influence of the depreciation of the dollar on the German textile trade.

Gupta, R.B. Agricultural prices in the United Provinces. India. United Provs. Agra and Oudh. Bur. Statis. and Econ. Research. Bul. 1, 56 p., tables. Allahabad. 1933

"An attempt has been made in this monograph to trace the course of agricultural prices in the United Provinces from 1861 until the end of 1931."

Cotton prices are included in the compilations of wholesale prices.

Howell, L.D., and Fullilove, W.T. Farm prices of cotton related to its grade and staple length in Georgia, seasons 1929-30 and 1930-31. Ga. Agr. Expt. Sta. Bul. 174, 37 p., illus. Experiment. Jan. 1933.

Published by the Georgia Experiment Station in cooperation with the Division of Cotton Marketing, Bureau of Agricultural Economics, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

"Cotton prices paid to growers in Georgia do not accurately reflect differences in the spinning value of the different grades and staple lengths... These irregular variations are largely accounted for by a lack of knowledge of the correct classification and commercial value of cotton, differences in bargaining power of farmers and of cotton buyers, and small volumes of some grades and staples." -Synopsis.

Marketing and Handling Methods and Practices

Boyle, J.E. Short selling. Cotton Digest 5(25): 4-5. May 6, 1933. (Published at Houston, Tex.)

Extract from speech in defense of short selling which was delivered by Chief Justice E.D. White, when he was a senator, in 1891.

Muir, A.B. How cotton is marketed. Accountant 88(3044): 461-465. Apr.8, 1933. (Published at 8 Kirby St., London, E.C.1, England)

"A talk to the Liverpool Chartered Accountant Students' Association," Nov.3, 1932.

The author describes production and marketing customs throughout the world, and especially the manner in which a futures contract functions.

New cottonseed futures contract. Unique feature adopted by Memphis merchants exchange, known as a demand certificate. Cotton Oil Press 17(1): 22. May 1933. (Published at Memphis, Tenn.)

The use of the demand certificate is illustrated.

Peterson, A.G. Futures trading with particular reference to agricultural commodities. Agr.Hist.7(2): 68-80. Apr.1933. (Published at Baltimore, Md.)

Services and Facilities

Shourds, D.B. Mississippi deep water gateway to world trade. Miss.Co-op News 4(9): 3, 4, illus. Apr.1933. (Published at 236½ E. Capitol St., Jackson, Miss.)

Development of port of Gulfport, Miss.

UTILIZATION

Fiber, Yarn, and Fabric Quality

Ahmad, Nazir. Blow-room treatment in relation to leafiness in cotton. Indian Cent.Cotton Com.Technol.Lab. Leaflet 3, 4 p., tables. Mar. 1933. Bombay. 1933.

[American society for testing materials. Committee D-13] Abolish the skein test and support government's fiber research, Committee D-13 advised. Textile World 83 (6): 928-929. May 1933. (Published at 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Meeting of Committee D-13 at New York on Apr.6-7, 1933. Abstracts are given of papers by G.B.Haven and R.W.Webb.

Atsuki, Katsumoto, and Kagawa, Ikumi. On the copper number of cellulose. Cellulose Indus. 9(4): 11-14, tables. Apr.1933. (Published by Cellulose Institute, Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Engineering, Tokyo Imperial University, Tokyo, Japan)

"Abstracts from the Transactions."

Copper number of refined cotton and of cellulose acetate.

Bertram, W. Kürzungen in der kalkulation. Spinner und Weber 51(19): 3-6, tables. May 12, 1933. (Published

at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

Short cuts in calculation (mill calculations and conversions from English to other systems)

Caine, Mustapha. The significance of yarn tests. *Textile Recorder* 50(601): 26-27. Apr. 15, 1933. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester England)

Importance of a testing department in the mill.

Campbell, M.E. Spinning tests of selected bales of Sea Island, American-Egyptian, and Egyptian-Sakellaridis cotton. A preliminary report. 17 p., illus., tables, mimeogr. Washington, D.C., April 1933. (U.S. Dept. of agriculture, Bureau of agricultural economics and Bureau of plant industry)

Illustrated by charts.

Reports tests on two bales of Sea Island cotton developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture, and one each of Florida Sea Island, American-Egyptian (Pima) and Egyptian-Sakellaridis cottons.

Ellison, T.E. A note on the viscosity of cellulose acetate solutions. *Jour. Soc. Chem. Indus.* 52(7): 134-135. Feb. 17, 1933. (Published at 46, Finsbury Sq., London, E.C.2, England)

It has been stated that "The viscosity of a solution of acetycellulose has no relation to the viscosity of the cellulose from which it has been prepared. It is however the purpose of this paper to bring evidence to the contrary."

Herzog, R.O. Lineare und laminare feinstrukturen. *Kolloid Zeitschrift* 61(2): 280-297, illus. Nov. 1932. (Published by Theodor Steinkopf, Residenzstr. 32, Dresden-Bl., Germany)

"A plan of construction is devised for macromolecules, and their origin and aggregation to bundles as in fibres are discussed. The most important problems of such systems are also approached. A scheme is given for arranging construction from the molecular to the histological scale. Figures taken from severzl publications give numerous examples of fibrous and laminar structure in interlaced substances, including cotton hairs."-*Jour. Textile Inst.* 24(2): A108. Feb. 1933.

Abstract also in *Empire Cotton Growing Rev.* 10(2): 157. Apr. 1933.

K. Die untersuchung von geschlichteter baumwolle. *Spinner und Weber* 51(17): 7-9. Apr. 28, 1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

Study of sized cotton.

Krause, Paul. Neue qualitäten. *Spinner und Weber*

51(17): 5-7. Apr. 28, 1933. (Published at Gellertstrasse 7/9, Leipzig, Germany)

New quality.

Discusses new developments in fabric quality, including the Sanforizing process for finishing.

Lindenmeyer, Julius. Das verspinnen von stapelfaser.

Melliand Textilberichte 13(10): 523-525. Oct. 1932.

(Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

The spinning of staple fiber.

Compares staple fiber and cotton as to spinnability.

Moisture test in cotton. Textile Colorist 55(651):

175. Mar. 1933. (Published at Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

"Since the relative humidity of the ordinary atmosphere which circulates through the drying oven may vary greatly from day to day, the heated air in the oven will also vary. Hence the cotton will come to equilibrium with the oven air and thus indirectly it will depend upon the outside air."

[Nederlandsche chemische vereeniging] Verslag van voordrachten en discussies, gehouden in het cellulose-symposium van de sectie voor colloid-chemie der Ned. Chem. vereeniging, op 4 en 5 Mei 1932, te Delft. Chemisch Weekblad 30(1): 2-44, illus. Jan. 7, 1933. (Published at N.V.D.B. Centen's Uitgevers-Maatschappi, O.Z. Voorburgwal 115, Amsterdam (C), Netherlands)

Reports of papers and discussions at the cellulose symposium of the section for colloid chemistry of the Netherlands Chemical Society, May 4 and 5, 1932, in Delft.

Includes the following papers: Biologische inleiding tot het cellulose-symposium, by G. van Iterson, jr.: p. 2-19. Biological introduction to the cellulose symposium. (Reviews the literature). -- Inleidung over de cellulose uit een organisch-chemisch oogpunt, by J. Bieseke: p. 20-24. Introduction to cellulose from an organic-chemical standpoint. -- De cellulose van kolloidchemisch standpunt, by H.R. Kruyt: p. 24-26. Cellulose from the colloidal-chemical standpoint. -- Röntgenografische inleidung tot het cellulose-symposium, by J.R. Katz: p. 26-44. Röntgenographic introduction to the cellulose symposium.

Neumann, Walter. Über die schädigung der baumwollfaser durch salze. I. Die schädigung durch magnesiumchlorid (festigkeitsabnahme) Melliand Textilberichte 14(2): 84-87, illus. Feb. 1933. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

Damage to cotton fiber by salts. I. Damage by magnesium chloride (decline in strength).

The new model D-P Scott Tester. Textile Amer.59(5): 19, illus. May 1933. (Published at 440-442 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.)

This machine is equipped with fixtures for both yarn and cloth testing.

Otsubo, K. The photo-activity of clothing stuffs and building materials after exposure to ultra-violet rays. Jour.Textile Inst. 24(3): A173. Mar.1933. (Published at 16, St.Mary's Parsonage, Manchester,England)

Abstract of article in Fukuoda-Ikwadaigaku-Zasshi (Fukuoka Acta Medica) 25, 1932.

"Various clothing materials of cotton, wool, hemp, silk, artificial silk and wool were tested and only silk was found to become photo-active. The experiments were made on rabbits and guinea-pigs. It was found that cotton wool would become active if it was coloured with a 0.5% watery solution of Methylene Blue or Indigo."- Jour. Textile Inst.24(3): A174. Mar.1933.

Schwertassek,Karl. Zur bestimmung des mercerisations-grades mittels der jodsorptionsmethode. Melland Textilberichte 14(2): 73-75, illus. Feb.1933. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

The iodine absorption method for determining the intermediate degrees of mercerization.

Shrinkage tests for washable cotton fabrics. Textile Weekly 11(269): 219. Apr.28,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

From the Canadian Textile Journal.

Procedure of test adopted by the Association of Textile Chemists and Colorists of the United States.

Skinkle, J.H. Modern ideas on the structure of cellulose. Amer.Dyestuff Rptr.22(9): 267-268, 295-296, illus. Apr.24,1933. (Published at 440 Fourth Ave., New York, N.Y.)

"This article gives the data leading to the adoption" of a formula for cellulose "and also points out correlations between it and the recorded properties of cellulose and its derivatives."

Society of chemical industry. Reports of the progress of applied chemistry. Vol.17,1932. 728 p., illus. London [1932]

Textiles, fibres, and cellulose, by V.E.Yarsley: p.144-165. Cotton: p.148-150.

Thomas, H.A. Oxy cellulose and hydrocellulose: their detection, properties, and probable differences in constitution. Jour.Soc.Chem.Indus.52(13): 79T-86T. Mar.31,1933. (Published at Central House, 46, Finsbury Sq., London, E.C.2, England)

"The term 'aldehydic cotton-dextrin' is suggested for 'hydrocelluloses' which exhibit reducing properties, but no affinity for metals from solutions of their salts, or for basic dyestuffs. The term 'carboxylic cotton-dextrin' is suggested for 'oxycelluloses' which exhibit reducing properties, a marked affinity for metals from solutions of their salts, and for basic dyestuffs, and a poor affinity for direct cotton dyestuffs."-Summary.

Tschilikin, M. Mercerisieren und adsorption der natronlauge durch zellulose. Melland Textilberichte 14 (2): 80-82, illus. Feb.1933. (Published at Heidelberg, Germany)

Mercerizing and the adsorption of caustic soda solution by cellulose.

Warren, H. Insulations. X-Varnished sheets, tapes, sleeves, etc.--A general discussion of the technical outlook. Electrician 110(2854): 184-186. Feb.10, 1933. (Published at Bouverie House, 154, Fleet St., London, E.C.4, England)

"In the present article it is proposed to discuss the general technical aspects of the varnished cotton or silk flexible sheets, tape and sleeving materials employed for conductor insulation."

"The inflammability, moisture absorption and working temperature limit of cotton fabrics are their most serious disadvantages."

Technology of Manufacture

Barnshaw, C. High drafting. Its economic advantages. Textile Recorder 51(602): 35, 37. May 15, 1933. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Butterworth, T. Improved yarn conditioning. The application of the Shirley machine. Textile Weekly 11(268): 191-192, illus. Apr.21,1933. (Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Charap, M.M. Technical control in cotton cloth finishing. Melland Textile Monthly 5(2): 49-51, illus. May 1933. (Published at 305 Washington St., Brooklyn, N.Y.)

"This article deals with some of the wide variations in finish which can occur in the cotton finishing department, and suggests methods of control whereby these variations may be mitigated."

Illustrated by a humidity correction chart for starches.

[Copley, W.H.] Sanforizing. A process for preventing shrinkage. Textile Weekly 11(269): 221. Apr.28,1933.

(Published at 49 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

Abstract of lecture presented at meeting of the British Association of Managers of Textile Works, Mar. 25, 1933. The lecture was illustrated by a film called "The Weak Link."

Cotton fabric structure. Textile Amer. 59(5): 17-19. May 1933. (Published at 440-442 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.)

"By practical superintendents."

To be continued.

This article deals with (1) determination of warp and filling, and (2) duck cloths.

Doubling cotton and viscose rayon. Answers to readers' queries. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2300): 294. Apr. 14, 1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

The method is described.

Dyson, J. Combing. The preparation of the laps. Textile Amer. 59(5): 47, 50. May 1933. (Published at 440-442 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.)

Reprinted from the "Cotton Factory Times."

Hill, Harold. Cotton spinning machinery developments. Textile Recorder 51(602): 29-30, 32. May 15, 1933. (Published at 121 Deansgate, Manchester, England)

"A record of improvements in cotton spinning from the bale to the finished yarn during the past fifty years."

To be continued.

Kind, Walter. Das bleichen der pflanzenfasern. Ed. 3. 339 p., illus. Berlin, J. Springer, 1932.

Bleaching of plant fibers.

Describes the chemistry and technique of bleaching processes in the textile industry. The fibers mentioned are cotton, rayon, linen, jute, hemp, ramie and paper.

Long, Tom. Cotton carding. Mixing and blending. Opener beater speeds. Cleaning and carding. Textile Amer. 59(5): 46-47. May 1933. (Published at 440-442 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.)

M., N. Ring spinning technique. Textile Manufacturer 59(701): 181-182, illus. May 1933. (Published by Emmott & Co. Ltd., 31 King St., West, Manchester, 3, England)

To be continued.

"Manager." Weft yarns for automatic weaving. Economic advantages over the mule. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2301): 313, 314, illus. Apr. 21, 1933. (Published

at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)
 "Management of the ring spinning frame--I."

Nisbet, H. New type of automatic loom with cop changing device. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2300): 295. Apr.14,1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

Pyleman. Mercerization of cotton. Textile Colorist 55(653): 336-338, 348. May 1933. (Published at Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

Rice, George. Bleaching, dyeing and waterproofing cotton duck. The fabric must be amenable to a protecting paint. Textile Colorist 55(651): 169-170, illus. Mar.1933. (Published at Woolworth Bldg., 233 Broadway, New York, N.Y.)

"Duck cloth used to be woven mostly from linen yarns, but at present the stock is cotton, and this should be strong in staple even if it is not fine."

[Southern textile association] Carding discussion at eastern Carolina meeting. Textile Bul.44(11): 5-7, 23. May 11,1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Meeting of Eastern Carolina Division in Raleigh, N.C., Apr. 27, 1933.

Includes discussion of the causes of neps.

[Southern textile association] Cork-covered rolls; controlled-draft drawing discussed by Eastern Carolina S.T.A. Textile World 83(6): 921. May 1933. (Published at 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

Report of meeting of the Eastern Carolina Division of the Southern Textile Association in Raleigh,N.C., Apr.27,1933.

Also in Amer. Wool and Cotton Reporter 47(20): 13-14, 19. May 19,1933; and in Cotton 97(5): 27-32. May 1933.

[Southern textile association] Discussion on spinning at eastern Carolina meeting. Textile Bul.44(10): 12, 14, 16, 33-35. May 4, 1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Meeting of Eastern Carolina Division in Raleigh, N.C., Apr.27,1933.

Also in Amer.Wool and Cotton Rptr.47(19): 17-18. May 11,1933.

To aid the cotton spinner. New back stripping motion for cards. Textile Mercury and Argus 88(2300): 294, 297, illus. Apr.14,1933. (Published at 41, Spring Gardens, Manchester, England)

New attachment introduced by Platt Bros. and Co.

Technology of Consumption

[Cameron, F.A.] Cellulose from cotton plants. Textile Bul. 44(11): 30. May 11, 1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Abstract of address which covered the results of experiments conducted over a period of three years at the University of North Carolina.

Cellophane-faced fabrics open new markets to textiles. Textile World 83(6): 927, illus. May 1933. (Published at 330 West 42d St., New York, N.Y.)

"The Doplex fabrics...are textiles with Cellophane facing, the Cellophane being laminated to the fabric by means of a special process. While the method is applicable to all fibers, it is most practicable when used on cottons or rayons, as it lifts these to a higher-price market...The two major markets for the Doplex fabrics are: first, household uses, including garment, hat or shoe bags [etc.]; second, window display and stage decoration, including costumes, back drops, stage hangings...New outlets for the fabrics are developing constantly; its possibilities for packaging are considered quite important!"

Hauser, E.A. Fibroskin. Ein weiterer beitrag zur direkten latexverarbeitung. Kautschuk 8(10): 158-159. Oct. 1932. (Published by Union Deutsche Verlagsgesellschaft Zweigniederlassung, Krausenstr. 35/36, Berlin SW 19, Germany)

Fibroskin. A further contribution to the direct application of latex.

"Fibroskin is an artificial leather composed of fibers in parallel alignment impregnated with latex. Multiple construction of layers at different angles, the use of animal, vegetable or mineral fibers, and the use of different types of rubber mixts. give a wide latitude in the construction of products of different phys. properties." -Chem. Abs. 27(3): 629. Feb. 10, 1933.

Manufacture of wing fabrics for modern aircraft. Structure of each thread vital. Filling must be as resistant as warp. Textile Amer. 59(5): 7, 14, illus. May 1933. (Published at 440-442 Old South Bldg., Boston, Mass.)

"By a retired textile manufacturer."

Stresses necessity of "full, ripe, somewhat flat and spirally twisted cotton fibre."

Murdock, H.R. The Cameron-Dockery proposal for utilization of the whole cotton plant as a source of cellu-

lose for papermaking. Paper Trade Jour. 96(14): 41-42. Apr. 6, 1933. (Published at 15 W. 47th St., New York, N.Y.)

"Presented at the annual meeting of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, New York, N.Y., February 13-16, 1933."

Bibliography: p. 42.

"The results offer but little encouragement relative to the cellulose in the stalks. A number of suggestions are made for preparing the harvested material for cooking."

Abstract in Manfr. Record 102(3): 52. Mar. 1933.

New fabric by Erlanger. Textile Bul. 44(13): 13. May 25, 1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Erlanger Mills have produced a new material described as a "fusing" of liquefied or gellatanized flax and cotton into a single, spinnable substance.

It is distributed under the trade name of "Lin-N-Craft".

SEED AND SEED PRODUCTS

Certified cotton seed distribution. Acco Press 11(5): 9, illus. May 1933. (Published by Anderson, Clayton and Co., Houston, Tex.)

Chart, with legend, showing distribution of five crops of State Certified cotton seed produced in Texas and certified by the Texas Department of Agriculture.

Le craquage de l'huile de coton. Matières Grasses 25(300): 9801-9803. Apr. 15, 1933. (Published at Paris, France)

The cracking of cottonseed oil.

Fifth of cottonseed meal used for fertilizer. Farm and Ranch 52(9): 10. May 1, 1933. (Published at 3306 Main St., Dallas, Tex.)

A summary of statistics on 1931-32 consumption of cottonseed meal, based on data from the United States Department of Agriculture.

Ganuchea, J.J., and d'Aquin, E.L. Water washing of crude cottonseed oil. Oil and Soap 10(3): 49-50, illus. Mar. 1933. (Published at 400 West Madison St., Chicago, Ill.)

"This paper, prepared as part of the work of the Committee on Crude Mill Operations [of the American Oil Chemists Society], is intended to show to what extent concomitants other than free fatty acid and neutral oil in crude cottonseed oil affect the refining loss. It is our firm opinion that low re-

fining losses are made in the crude mill and not in the refinery."

Illinois Agricultural experiment station. A year's progress in solving farm problems of Illinois. [45th] annual report. 268 p., illus. Urbana. 1932.

Soybean oil meal vs. cottonseed meal for pasture-fed steers: p.73. Experiments by H.P.Rusk and R.R. Snapp showed that soybean oil meal was slightly superior.

Meloy, G. S. Who benefits by the grading of cottonseed? Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(18): 3-4, 13. May 6, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

It is concluded from the discussion that "either because of the grading of cottonseed or in spite of the payments of premiums for superior quality cottonseed, the oil mills that graded their purchases of seed were able to make a profit on their business," and that "during the season of 1931-32 the sellers of these graded cottonseed were paid premiums of nearly three-quarters of a million dollars."

Texas and Oklahoma cottonseed crushers' associations. Education service. To the feed lot. 1933 feeding practices. 32 p., illus. [Dallas, 1932] (Bul.7)

Lists rations containing cottonseed meal or cake to be used for feeding cattle, hogs, sheep, mules and chickens.

Tyson, Gene. Lint room efficiency. Cotton and Cotton Oil News 34(21): 5. May 27, 1933. (Published at 3116-18 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.)

Notes requirements for producing properly balanced products from cottonseed.

Vandiver, H. The relationship of the mid-south to the cotton seed industry. Mid-South Cotton Assoc. News 10(11): 4-5. May 1933. (Published at 822 Falls Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.)

Address at annual convention of the National Cottonseed Products Association, Valley Division, Hot Springs, Ark., Apr. 17-19, 1933.

Reasons why mid-south cotton farmers have considered the cottonseed products industry of secondary importance. The author stresses the carrying of information concerning linters, grades of seed, etc., to these growers.

LEGISLATION, REGULATION, AND ADJUDICATION

Anglo-Dutch cotton trade conference. Discussion of tariff position and regulation of trade. Manchester Chamber

of Com. Mo. Rec. 44(4): 98. Apr. 30, 1933. (Published by J.E. Cornish Ltd., 1, Ridgefield, King St., Manchester, England)

Report of conference held in Manchester, Apr. 21, 1933.

"The topics discussed included the fiscal policy of the United Kingdom...the tariff position in Holland and the Dutch Colonies, the competition which both countries are experiencing...the desirability or otherwise of regulating trade by quotas and a number of other cognate matters."

The Cotton textile industry protection(amendment) bill. Strong opposition of non-Bombay members. Indian Textile Jour. 43(510): 203-212. Mar. 1933. (Published at Military Sq., Fort, Bombay, India)

Reproduces "a substantial portion of the [Indian] Legislative Assembly Debates on the question of extension of the present rate of protection to textiles. The rising tide of the opposition against the grant of fiscal aid to Indian mills is strikingly brought out in the speeches of members representing the rural interests other than Bombay."

Council makes legislative mark. Oklahoma Agricultural co-op council introduces two bills, succeeds in having anti-discrimination measure made into law to protect farmers. Okla. Cotton Grower 13(9): 1, 2. May 15, 1933. (Published at 10 West Sixth St., Oklahoma City, Okla.)

The Oklahoma Agricultural Cooperative Council is composed of all farm organizations in Oklahoma.

"The Anti-Discrimination bill, which is now a law, makes it unlawful for any person, company or corporation engaged in the business of buying farm products for manufacture or sale to pay more for a product or products at one point than is paid for the same product of equal grade or market value at any other point where such company, corporation or individual is doing business, after making due allowance for the difference, if any, in the actual cost of transportation to locality of manufacture or sale". The Cooperative Marketing Bill, also introduced, was designed to "strengthen statutes relating to farm organizations and bring the co-operative laws to date." This bill "after passing both houses by a substantial majority vote, met the fate of the Governor's pocket veto."

Decisions of Interstate commerce commission. Second cotton concentration. Traffic World 51(15): 719. Apr. 15, 1933. (Published at 418 S. Market St., Chicago, Ill.)

"The Commission, by division 3, in I. and S. No. 3825, concentration of cotton at New Orleans, La., has found justified schedules filed by the New Orleans, Texas & Mexico, a Missouri Pacific system line, discontinuing a second concentration privilege at New Orleans, on cotton from the southwest to the southeast, originating at points off the Missouri Pacific."

French West African tariffs. Reciprocal action urged; authoritative French support for Chamber's views. Manchester Chamber of Com. Mo. Rec. 44(4): 107-108. Apr. 30, 1933. (Published by J.E. Cornish Ltd., 1, Ridgefield, King St., Manchester, England)

Abstract of article by Emile Baillaud which appeared in the weekly publication of the Colonial Institute of Marseilles of Feb. 27, 1933. The arguments presented are similar to those of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce on the subject of increased duty on all foreign cotton goods imported into French West Africa. M. Baillaud in his article showed that the increase in duty resulted "from the political manoeuvres of the Lille cotton industry over a period of years."

Killough, H.B. The effects of governmental regulation of commodity exchanges in the United States. Natma-Bul.(1): 39-50, mimeogr. Jan. 1933. (Published by the National Association of Teachers of Marketing and Advertising, 100 Washington Sq., East, New York, N.Y.)

Read at annual convention of the National Association of Teachers of Marketing and Advertising in Cincinnati, Dec. 29, 1932.

The subject is discussed from the standpoint of the Cotton Futures Act and the Grain Futures Act. "The beneficial effects of these acts in curbing speculation abuses while maintaining the advantages of the organized exchanges is clearly brought out."- Editorial note.

An article of the same title and practically the same in content as the above is in Harvard Business Rev. 11(3): 307-315. Apr. 1933. pt. 1.

Leake, H. M. Studies in tropical land tenure. VIII. The Sudan. Trop. Agr. [Trinidad] 10(5): 126-131. May 1933. (Published by Imperial College of Tropical Agriculture, St. Augustine, Trinidad, B.W.I.)

Government control of cotton seed supply and cotton marketing: p.131.

U.S. Federal trade commission. [Investigation of cottonseed industry. Final report ... submitted

by the Commission in response to Senate Resolutions 136 and 146, 71st Congress, 1st Session.] 10 p., mimeogr. [Washington, D.C.] May 19, 1933.

Is letter of submittal, summarizing report.

"In view of the facts disclosed by this investigation the Commission has reason to believe that certain of the activities and practices in the cottonseed industry are in violation of law. The Commission therefore has rescinded its approval and acceptance of the Trade Practice Conference Rules of the cottonseed industry and has ordered complaints to issue in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Trade Commission Act."

MISCELLANEOUS--GENERAL

[American cotton manufacturers' association] American cotton manufacturers convention at Pinehurst. Textile Bul. 44(10): 5-6, 40. May 4, 1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Thirty-seventh annual meeting, Apr. 28-29, 1933, at Pinehurst, N.C.

Resolutions were adopted relating to the Universal Grade Standards for cotton and to competition of prison goods with commercially manufactured goods.

President B.B.Gossett's address: p.3-4, 40-42.

Extracts from address by W.D.Anderson: p.7,31.

Report of Secretary McLaurine: p.9-10,32.

Also in Amer.Wool and Cotton Rptr.47(19): 11-16, 19-31, May 11, 1933; and in Textile World 83(6): 910-913. May 1933; in Cotton 97(5): 37-41. May 1933.

Cotton-Textile institute wins award. Textile Bul. 44 (11): 3,22. May 11, 1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

"Activities of the Cotton-Textile Institute which gained for it the 1932 award of the American Trade Association Executives for outstanding service to industry are reviewed in a statement issued by the Institute."

Hagn, George. Report. Cotton Ginners Jour. 4(8): 3-4. May 1933. (Published at 109 North Race St., Dallas, Tex.)

At 24th annual convention of Texas Cotton Ginners' Association in Dallas, Tex., Apr.7, 1933.

In this report the president of the association discusses national farm relief legislation and ginning legislation in Texas, and urges use of cotton bagging.

India. Bengal. Dept. of agriculture. Annual report for the year 1931-32. 250 p. Calcutta, 1933.

Cotton yields: p.50-53, 57.

Report of All-India spinners' association, Comilla: p.62.

Meeting of Georgia association. Textile Bul.44(13): 8, 12-13. May 25, 1933. (Published at 118 West Fourth St., Charlotte, N.C.)

Report of meeting of Cotton Manufacturers' Association of Georgia, Sea Island Beach, Ga., May 18-19, 1933, in which the organization of a cotton committee is mentioned.

Molyneaux, Peter. The South and the world crisis. Tex. Weekly 9(18): 3-9. May 6, 1933. (Published at McKinney at Fairmount, Dallas, Tex.)

Full text of address delivered at ninth annual convention of the American Cotton Shippers Association at New Orleans, La., Apr.28,1933.

The writer states, "In announcing this subject I had in mind the peculiar relation which the South, as the producer of the greatest single commodity of international commerce, has to the world situation, and the greatest reason which exists for intelligent and aggressively expressed public opinion on world problems among the people of the South as compared with the people of the rest of the country."

Schatz, Jean. Apercu général sur les principales cultures égyptiennes. Egypte Contemporaine 23(138): 611-733, tables. Dec.1932. (Published at 16, Avenue de la Reine Nazli, Cairo, Egypt)

General survey of the principal Egyptian crops.

Industrial crops. Cotton: p.668-689. Production, varieties, exports, government control and other phases of cotton industry in Egypt compared with phases of the industry in other countries. Cotton-seed: p.689-692.

Simkins, Ethel The coast plains of South India. Econ. Geog. 9(2): 136-159, illus. Apr.1933. (Published at Clark University, Worcester, Mass.)

Continued from previous issue.

Cotton cultivation and industry: p.137-141, 153-158.

Textile foundation. Fibre and Fabric 86(2520): 14-15. May 20, 1933. (Published at 465 Main St., Cambridge, Mass.)

Report of a two-day conference of the Textile Foundation held in Washington, D.C., Apr. 20 and 21, 1933, including report on work of the research fellows.

Also in Textile Bul. 44(11): 8. May 11, 1933.

Watts, John. An oldtimer looks backward. *Fibre and Fabric* 86(2517): 22-23. Apr. 29, 1933. (Published at 465 Main St., Cambridge, Mass.)

Reminiscences of the cotton manufacturing business in New England.

Wood, R.C. A note-book of tropical agriculture. 140 p., illus. Trinidad, Imperial college of tropical agriculture, 1933.

Cotton: p.62-63. Physiological data; standard weight of bales of different countries; seed treatment; Bailey standard method of measuring halo length; Indian Cotton Committee's Testing Station, Count strength product.

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C O T T O N R E P O R T S

ISSUED CURRENTLY BY
UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT DEPARTMENTS

U. S. Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Agricultural Economics

Crop Reports (Summarized in Crops and Markets, which is issued monthly):
to be issued July 8, Aug. 8, Sept. 8, Oct. 9, Nov. 8, Dec. 8. 1933.

Grade and Staple Reports:

Grade, Staple Length and Tenderability of Cotton Ginned in the United States: to be issued Nov. 3, Dec. 1, 1933; Apr. 13, 1934.

Weekly Grade and Staple Summary: issued Saturdays during height of ginning season.

World Cotton Prospects: issued monthly.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census

Activity in the Cotton Spinning Industry: issued monthly, about the 20th. Cotton Consumed, on Hand, Imported and Exported, and Active Cotton Spindles: issued monthly, about the 14th.

Cottonseed Received, Crushed, and on Hand, and Cottonseed Products Manufactured, Shipped out, on Hand and Exported: issued monthly about the 12th.

Report on Cotton Ginnings: reports on 1933 crop to be issued Aug. 8, Aug. 23, Sept. 8, Dec. 20, 1933; Jan. 23, Mar. 20, 1934.

U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce

Cotton Goods in World Markets: issued weekly.

Foreign Yarn Trade Notes: issued monthly.

International Knit Goods News: issued monthly.

Weekly Cotton Service Bulletins: issued weekly.